

differ. Many structural features of the body, and the venation of the fore wing, as well as the unusual venation of the hind wing, suggest a close relationship of *Allaporus* with the Idopompilini. If the Idopompilini are maintained as a tribe distinct from the Aporini, the balance of characters would appear to place *Allaporus* in the former tribe. In any event, note should be taken of the close similarity of *Allaporus* to *Microphadnus* and certain related Old World genera.

REFERENCES CITED

- ARNOLD, G. 1936. The Psammocharidae of the Ethiopian Region, Part V. Ann. Transvaal Mus., 18: 73-98.
ARNOLD, G. 1937. The Psammocharidae of the Ethiopian Region, Part VII. Ann. Transvaal Mus., 19: 67-69, 75-81.
BRADLEY, J. C. 1944. A preliminary revision of the Pompilinae of the Americas. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 70: 118-121.

A Collection of Xystodesmid Millipeds from Kentucky and Tennessee

By NELL BEVEL CAUSEY, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Mr. Henry Hansen collected the millipeds listed and described in this paper in the Kentucky Ridge State Forest, Pineville, Kentucky, and in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee-North Carolina, in June and July, 1947. Type specimens will be deposited in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Nannaria scutellaria Causey 1942

Great Smoky Mountains National Park: Greenbriar Cove, Double Spring Gap, Ramsey Prong, Cherokee Orchard, a site between park headquarters and Gatlinburg. Forty-eight larvae of the 4th, 6th, and 7th stadia; 43 adults. All of the larvae and some of the adults were dug from the soil.

Tucoria dynama Chamberlin 1947

Kentucky Ridge State Forest. Two males. Faded trimaculate.

***Apheloria roanea* Chamberlin 1947**

Kentucky Ridge State Forest. One male and one female. Trimaculate; after two years in alcohol the keels are bright yellow, the median spots cream color.

***Mimuloria georgiana* (Bollman)**

Great Smoky Mountains National Park: Rainbow Falls Trail, a site near Gatlinburg, a burnt over area on trail to Siler's Bald, Indian Gap, Greenbriar Cove, Porter Creek Flats, Double Spring Gap, Bullhead Trail, beech orchard on trail to Siler's Bald. Sixteen males, two of which were dug from the soil. The median dorsal spots in some individuals were smaller than the colored areas on the keels; in others they were low wide triangles confluent with the colored keels; and in some there was a colored band across the posterior margin of most of the tergites.

***Dixioria bidens* (Causey 1942)**

Great Smoky Mountains National Park: Porter Creek Flats. One male.

***Aporiaria deturkiana* Causey 1942**

Great Smoky Mountains National Park: Rainbow Falls Trail, Rocky Springs Gap, Greenbriar Cove, Double Spring Gap. Twenty-seven males, 19 females, 7 larvae. All of the larvae and some of the adults were dug from the soil.

***Brachoria hansonii* sp. nov.**

Kentucky Ridge State Forest, Pineville, Kentucky. One male (type); length 49 mm., width 11 mm. Three females, length 51 mm., width 11 mm., from the same site are assigned tentatively to this species. The shape is typical of the genus, wide keels and moderately arched dorsum.

Color in life unknown; faded brown type suggests brightly colored keels and wide bands across posterior margin of tergites and completely around the collum. Legs and venter light.

Coxae posterior to gonopods spined. Sternum bluntly spined.

The telopodite of the gonopods (Fig. 1) has an inconspicuous transverse ridge about midway of its length. Otherwise it forms a wide smooth curve, resembling the telopodite in species of *Apheloria*. The gonopods most closely resemble those of *sequens*; in that species the telopodite is crossed by two transverse ridges, while there is only one in *hansonia*. The telopodite is sparsely setose on the outer curve below the ridge and smooth beyond it. The simple acuminate median blade is shorter than the longest of the hairs in the basal tuft.

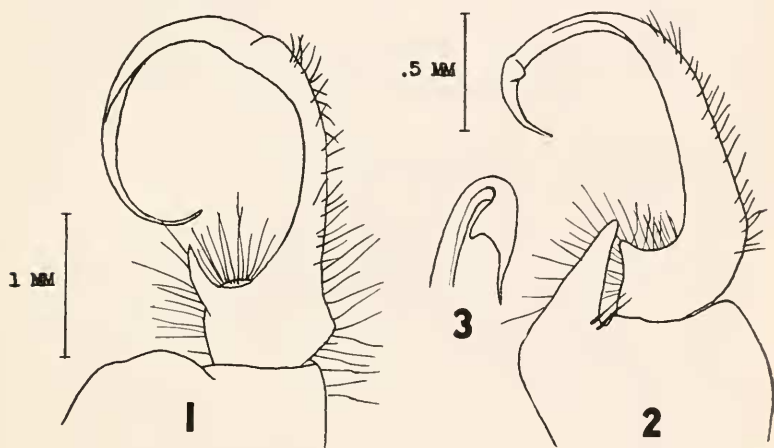


FIG. 1. *Brachoria hansonia*, left gonopod, ventro-lateral view.

FIG. 2. *Deltotaria brimleardia*, left gonopod, subcephalic view.

FIG. 3. *Deltotaria brimleardia*, end of telopodite of right gonopod, sublateral view.

Deltotaria brimleardia sp. nov.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee: Ramsey Prong. One male (type); length 27 mm., width 6.2 mm. The body is relatively wide and only slightly arched.

Color in life unknown. The type was dug from the soil before the adult colors had developed.

Coxae spined. Sternum not spined.

The gonopods closely resemble those of *brimleii*, but they can be distinguished by the shape of the free end of the telopodite

and the distribution of the setae on it (Figs. 2, 3). The telopodite forms a smooth curve and ends in an acuminate process subtended by a thin rounded lobe. In *brimleii* the acuminate process is bent back toward the lobe, forming an apical hook. The middle half of the telopodite is setose on the outer curve. The large coxal peg is typical of the genus and is entirely distinct from the medial coxal hook or *hüfthörnchen*.

A Review of the Genus *Pseudolithobius* (Chilopoda: Gosibiidae)

By RALPH CRABILL, JR., Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

Among the material collected during the summer of 1948 by Mr. George Ball and Dr. Howard Evans, to whom I am greatly indebted, is a new member of the endemic Nearctic genus, *Pseudolithobius*. This new species is of particular interest because it is the second to be placed in the genus since its erection in 1875 by Stuxberg.

Pseudolithobius (Stuxberg)

Lithobius Stuxberg, Öfvers. K. vet.-akad. Förhandl., XXXII (2), p. 69 (1875); Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., XV (4), p. 190 (1875).

Lithobius (*Pseudolithobius*) Stuxberg, Öfvers. K. vet.-akad. Förhandl., XXXII (3), p. 14 (1875).—Latzel, Myr. Ost-Ung. Mon., I, p. 35 (1880).—Bollman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46, p. 164 (1893).—Verhoeff, Bronn's Klass. u. Ord., V, p. 240 (1925).

Pseudolithobius (Stuxberg), Chamberlin, Pomona Coll. Journ. Ent. and Zool., II, p. 369 (1910); Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, LVII, p. 227 (1917).—Attems, in Kükenthal's Handbuch Zool., IV, p. 383 (1930).

GENOTYPE: *Lithobius megaloporus* Stuxberg, 1875 [= *Pseudolithobius megaloporus* (Stuxberg)]. Monobasic.